

(071)
[CONFIDENTIAL]

SELECTIONS

FROM THE

VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE PANJAB,

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES,

ODDH, CENTRAL PROVINCES, CENTRAL INDIA, AND RAJPUTANA.

Received up to 9th November, 1886.

POLITICAL.

The *Najmu-l-Akhbar* (Etawah), of the 1st November, is glad to say that the Boundary Commission is reported to have left Kabul on its way back to this country. Considering the severe hardships to which it had been exposed during its stay in Central Asia, there was little hope of its safe return. It has involved much expenditure, but has resulted in nothing, as had been predicted by native newspapers. Its return in safety may, however, be considered as a great triumph over Russia. Although the Russians killed nine hundred Afghans at Panjdeh in the presence of the Boundary Commission and have had everything their own way in connection with the settlement of the frontier, it must be said to their credit that they offered no outward insult to the Commission, but even gave feasts to British officers. The only advantage derived from the despatch of the Commission is that a more intimate acquaintance with Central Asia than before has been acquired and that all doubts about Abdul Rahman's friendship has been removed.

The *Hindustan* (Kalkankar), of the 6th November, states that the Burmans say that there was not perfect peace in Burma even

Burma.

Circulation
105 copies.

in Theebaw's time, and that the maintenance of a large army in the province for three or four years is necessary for the restoration of order there. The *Hindustán* sees no reason to doubt the truth of the statement of the Burmese, and observes that the cost of the maintenance of a large army there during such a long period will be a heavy drain on the resources of this country. The best policy under the circumstances would be to place another Burman prince on the throne.

Circulation,
450. copies.

The *Koh-i-Núr* (Lahore), of the 2nd November, says that a great British statesman has rightly observed that native princes are to the Indian Empire what bones and sinews are to the human body. The princes are a source of strength to the British Government, and the friendship subsisting between the rulers is a great stimulus to the loyalty of the native population in general. But it is to be regretted that some narrow-minded Anglo-Indian newspapers sometimes make very evil proposals which are calculated to cause disaffection in the minds of natives towards Government. In the time of Lord Lytton they agitated against the maintenance of the armies of Native States, calling them a source of danger to the paramount power. His Lordship was deceived by their agitation and made some reductions in the armies. Finding that Lord Dufferin has nearly the same thoughts and views in politics as Lord Lytton had, some Anglo-Indian newspapers have again raised a clamour against the armaments of Native States. The *Koh* then gives a translation of a portion of the article which appeared in the *Civil and Military Gazette*, of the 30th October last, in favour of the reduction of the armies in question, and, in answer to the article, says that the conduct of the native chiefs and their armies during the late Kabul war shows that they are able to render material help to Government in an emergency. True, at present the troops of Native States are not so efficient as British troops, but a little more drilling and the

Civil and Military Gazette and the armies of native princes.

supply of improved arms would greatly enhance their efficiency. The *Gazette* says that the native chiefs do not require any armies for self-defence, inasmuch as they are quite secure from external invasions and internal outbreaks. But the *Koh* does not see how a chief can be properly called a Rája or a Nawáb and how he can maintain peace and order in his territory without keeping any troops. The Government of India should consider the armies of the native princes as an integral portion of its forces and assist the princes in increasing their efficiency.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

The *Almora Akhbár*, of the 8th November, after giving an abstract of the Resolution of the Public Service Commission. Supreme Government regarding the appointment of the Public Service Commission, says that the constitution of the Statutory Civil Service was a step in the right direction. There is no necessity for requiring native candidates to go to England for education, especially when a visit to that island exposes them to the risk of being turned out of society. Experience has clearly shown that natives have a good judicial mind and make better judges than Europeans. There seems to be no reason why any distinction should be maintained between European and Native Civilians. The appointment of only four non-official native members to the Commission creates doubt in the mind of the writer whether full justice will be done to natives by the Commission.

Circulation,
102 copies.

The *Bhárat Jñan* (Benares), of the 1st November, advertizing to the appointment of the Public Service Commission, says that natives ask for no favour, but only fair play. They are prepared to compete at the Civil Service Examination on equal terms with Europeans, but they desire that the limit of age should be raised and the examination should be also held in this country. Surely nothing could be more objectionable than to appoint a lad, who has just passed his teens, to rule over an alien people, with whose customs, manners, language, and religion he is

Circulation,
2,200 copies.

entirely unacquainted. These boy Magistrates often make an improper use of their powers and create a great deal of discontent. If the Commission is prepared to make a thorough and impartial enquiry into the Civil Service question, it should make the Royal Proclamation of 1858 its principal guide in its investigation. The standard of age should be raised to 21 years and the examination should be simultaneously held in England and India; but Native Civilians should be encouraged by all means to pay a visit to England in order that they may acquire a knowledge of European customs and manners, as they will have to move in high European circles.

Circulation,
660 copies.

The *Oudh Akhbar* (Lucknow), of the 5th November, in a communicated article, after quoting the telegraphic summary, published by Anglo-Indian newspapers, of the Resolution of the Supreme Government relating to the appointment of the Public Service Commission, says that, as the admission of natives to the public service in future will greatly depend on the result of the investigation of the Commission, the Resolution in question should be considered a most important one. Lord Lytton fixed the proportion of Native Civilians at one-third the total strength of the Civil Service, but, owing to the examination being held in England, and the maximum limit of age being only 19 years, only a small number of natives have been able to enter the service. The Commission should take these restrictions into consideration. The question of the admission of natives to the Uncovenanted Service is no less important. Now that they have shown themselves capable of holding offices of trust and responsibility, they should be allowed a proper share in the administration. The measure also recommends itself on grounds of economy. It is to be regretted that the Resolution in question is quite silent on the subject of employment of natives in the Military Department. The Bengalis may think nothing of that subject, but the other classes attach even more

importance to employment in the Military Service than in the Civil Service. In short, the writer is of opinion that the limit of age for the Civil Service Examination should be raised to 21 years, that the examination should be also held in this country, that respectable natives should be admitted to the higher ranks of the Military Service, and that the Covenanted Service should be recruited from among natives more largely than before.

The *Azad*, a Muhammadan newspaper of Lucknow, in its issue of the 2nd November, advertising to the employment in the public service in Bengal of a small number of Musalmáns compared with Hindús, says that Musalmáns have themselves to thank for this. Some of them still do not give English education to their sons, considering it as opposed to their religion, while others do not allow their sons to commence the study of English until they have learnt Arabic and Persian well. There can be no objection to the study of Arabic, which is the religious language of Musalmáns. But they should not spend a great deal of their time in learning Persian, to the neglect of English. They should learn just as much Persian as is necessary for a thorough knowledge of Urdu. A desire has been expressed in some quarters that the maximum limit of age for admission to the public service should be raised from 25 to 30 years, as Musalmáns generally commence the study of English at a comparatively advanced age. But it is absurd to expect Government to make special concessions to them in every matter. They should give up their old prejudices and go with the times.

Circulation,
240 copies.

The *Shahna-i-Hind* (Meerut), of the 1st November, publishes an Urdu translation of the Resolution of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal regarding the employment of Musalmáns in the public service, and takes Muhammadans to task for their neglecting English education and their allowing themselves to be left behind the Hindús in the race for life. Government is ready to

Circulation,
120 copies.

employ them in the public service, if they qualify themselves for employment by acquiring the necessary education.

Circulation,
390 copies.

The *Nyāya Sudhā* (Harda), of the 3rd November, is of opinion that, as the intercourse between England and this country has largely increased of late, and as Anglo-Indians are now able to enjoy every ease and comfort here as in England, the Anglo-Indian officials should not be allowed higher rates of pay than natives in future.

The *Najmu-l-Akhbār* (Etāwab), of the 1st November, says that it is rumoured that the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal has resolved to abolish the Department of Agriculture and Commerce in that province. The Department in question in these provinces also had better be abolished, because it only prepares a number of unnecessary statements, but does no substantial good to the country.

The same paper is glad to say that it is believed that the Finance Committee will recommend a reduction in the number of Chaplains paid from the Government treasury. The proposal is good so far as it goes, but it does not go far enough. The whole Ecclesiastical establishment should be abolished, and the Anglo-Indians told to make their own arrangements to provide for their religious wants, as the Hindūs and Musalmāns have done.

A correspondent of the *Shahna-i-Hind* (Meerut), of the 1st November, complains that the Officiating Deputy Inspector of Schools at Meerut has issued orders to the effect that the teachers in schools should purchase all educational books from his office, and that if in any schools books are found which do not bear his signature or seal, the books will be burnt and the teachers will incur his serious displeasure. He has brought undue pressure to bear

Circulation,
120 copies.

Officiating Deputy Inspector of Schools at Meerut.

1st November, complains that the Officiating Deputy Inspector of Schools at Meerut has issued orders

on teachers in village schools to introduce even in their fifth classes the Middle Class Geography, which is a difficult book and is sold at six annas a copy. Obviously his object in introducing such costly books even in the lower classes is to increase his profits from the commission he receives from the authors for the sale of their books. He is not a well-educated man. He has passed only the Entrance Examination of the Calcutta University and possesses a slight knowledge of Urdu. He cannot write even the most common Urdu terms correctly. The writer gives a list of some vernacular terms which, it is alleged, were wrongly spelt by the Officiating Deputy Inspector in his inspection reports of schools, and it is surprised that the Assistant Inspector took no notice of his wrong spelling, although copies of the reports must have gone to him for information. As a rule the Officiating Deputy Inspector does not himself write his reports, but gets them written by teachers or students. His appointment to the office appears to have been made on the recommendation of the Assistant Inspector, although the third masters in the zila schools at Meerut and Aligarh, who have passed the First Arts Examination and whose pay is Rs. 50 a month, had stronger claims.

The *Almora Akhbār*, of the 8th November, advertizing Sir Alfred Lyall's tour to the late tour of the Lieutenant-Governor in the interior of the Kumaun Division, observes that the tour appears to have been undertaken more for amusement than for acquiring an insight into the condition of the people. The cultivators, who were pressed into service to carry His Honor's luggage, could not have found opportunity to lay their grievances before him. Sir Alfred Lyall's camp was no doubt well supplied with provisions at every place, and consequently he cannot realize the unsatisfactory condition of the people.

Circulation,
102 copies.

The *Alnora Akhbar*, of the 1st November, gives the substance of the Resolution passed by the Government of India on Mr. Malabari's memorial connected with the customs of child marriage and compulsory widowhood, and regrets that Mr. Malabari's efforts have resulted in nothing.

Circulation,
120 copies.

A correspondent of the *Shahna-i-Hind* (Meerut), of the 1st November, says that the ill-treatment of Musalmáns by Hindús at Etáwah during the late Muharram was an insult offered by Hindús to the whole Muhammadan population of this country. The Musalmáns were wounded with bayonets, their women were outraged, cow-dung and mud were thrown into their mosques, and they were seized and carried to the jail when they were engaged in their prayers at their mosques. The writer cannot view these things with equanimity and refrain from endeavouring to stir up the religious enthusiasm of his co-religionists on such an occasion. That bravery which enabled Musalmáns to conquer Egypt, Asia Minor, Turkey and India and once made them a terror to all Europe has not yet wholly left them. They cannot quietly bear to see their mosques desecrated by pigs and cow-dung and their women dishonoured. They still value their religion more than their lives. If justice is not done them by Government, they will take the law into their own hands and declare war against the Hindús. The sixty millions of Musalmáns in this country are ready to sacrifice their lives in the cause of their religion. At Etáwah the Hindús have greatly ill-treated Musalmáns with the assistance of Mr. Hoey. What has Mr. Hoey gained by the ill-treatment of Muhammadans? Does he consider them his enemies? All Musalmáns should combine in laying the wrongs of their co-religionists at Etáwah before the Local Government and bring pressure to bear upon it to do them justice. If Government takes no notice of Mr. Hoey's high-handedness, there is no doubt that Musalmáns will become

disaffected and will be induced to sacrifice their lives at once. Cannot Musalmáns get Mr. Hoey duly punished? The writer does not think that Muhammadan princes and other well-to-do Musalmáns will spare anything in protecting their religion.

The *Sahifa-i-Qudat* (Delhi), of the 4th November, in an article on the Muharram riots at Delhi, complains that there the number of Hindu officials greatly exceeds that of Muhammadan officials, and that of late the Military authorities have excluded the Musalmáns from the use of their mosque called the Zinatu-l-Masájid.

Circulation,
326 copies.

The *Aftáb-i-Panjáb* (Lahore), of the 5th November, regrets to say that it is reported that Mrs. Steel, wife of the Deputy Commissioner of Gujranwala, has instituted a prosecution against one Bábu Sant Singh, late Head Clerk of the Government treasury there, for defamation. The *Aftáb* has not received any details of the case, but considers it almost impossible that a native should have the courage to slander the wife of a Deputy Commissioner. The *Aftáb* will not be surprised if Mrs. Steel has been misinformed by some scoundrel desirous of ingratiating himself with her husband. The case will be tried by Nawáb Násir Ali Khán, an Extra Assistant Commissioner and a subordinate of Mr. Steel himself, but the Nawáb is a just and impartial officer, and the accused should have full confidence in him. Mrs. Steel would do well to withdraw the suit and forgive the accused, even if he has really misbehaved himself.

Circulation,
500 copies.

LEGISLATION.

The *Victoria Paper* (Siálkot), of the 3rd November, says that Colonel Davis' Panjáb Rent Bill will cause the ruin of landlords in that province. The rents payable by occupancy tenants

Circulation,
500 copies.

will be so low that the landlords, after paying the Government revenue, will have only 8 annas per ghundo left to them as their share. The Lahore Chief Court has entered a strong protest against the Bill. It is surprising that, although the Local Government itself, the Chief Court, and the Native Press are unanimously opposed to the measure, the Government of India does not see its way to withdrawing the Bill. The silence of the landowners should not be considered as a sign of their acquiescence in the measure. Education has yet made little progress among them, and therefore they do not know how to express their disapproval of the Bill. If Government desires to ascertain their opinion, it should tell every Deputy Commissioner to convene a meeting of the zamíndárs of his district for the purpose. Such an enquiry would at once show that the landowning classes are opposed to the measure to a man.

NATIVE STATES.

Circulation,
240 copies.

The *Azád* (Lucknow), of the 2nd November, in answer to the charges brought against the Rámpur Darbar by some newspapers in connection with its treatment of the late Agha Ghani, says that Agha Ghani was a very mischievous man and had often been convicted of serious criminal offences. He was not treated with any greater severity than other convicts in the jail, and therefore the Darbar is not to blame in any way for his death.

LOCAL.

Circulation,
450 copies.

A correspondent of the *Koh-i-Núr* (Lahore), of the 2nd November, writing from Dera Gházi Khán, complains that one Mauvi Alladitta, a Muhammadan street preacher there, is accustomed to call Hindús unbelievers and idolators and indulge in other objectionable expressions in the course of his preachings; and asks the local authorities to put a stop to his preachings, otherwise a disturbance is sure to occur sooner or later.

The *Dabdaba-i-Qaisari* (Bareilly), of the 30th October,

Circulation,
200 copies,

Alleged misbehaviour of
some Muhammadan mendi-
cants at Bareilly.

complaints that at Bareilly some Mu-
hammadan mendicants have of late
made it a practice to rob the dead
bodies of Hindús of the covering cloth at the cremation-
ground and asks the police to see to this.

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS EXAMINED.

| No. | NAME. | LOCALITY. | LANGUAGE. | MONTHLY, WEEKLY OR OTHERWISE. | NAME OF PUBLISHER. | DATE OF PAPER. | DATE OF RECEIPT. | CIRCULATION. |
|-----|-----------------------------------|---------------|---------------|-------------------------------|------------------------------------|--------------------|-------------------------|--|
| 1 | <i>Afshar-i-Alam</i> | ... Lahore | Urdu | Weekly | Ayaf Singh | Nov. 2nd | 1886. | |
| 2 | <i>Afshar-i-Hind</i> | ... Jullundur | " | " | Barkat Ali | " 6th | Nov. 5th. | |
| 3 | <i>Afshar-i-Panjab</i> | ... Lahore | " | Tri-weekly | Divan Buta Singh | " 1st, 3rd, & 5th. | " 7th, 4th, 6th, & 8th. | 350 copies. 500 " |
| 4 | <i>Agrar Akhbar</i> | ... Agr | " | Weekly | Shuja-ul-Hasan | " 7th | " 9th | 150 " |
| 5 | <i>Akhbar-i-Azam</i> | ... Meerut | " | " | Muhammad Husain Khan. | " 2nd | " 4th | 70 " |
| 6 | <i>Akhbar-i-Azam</i> | ... Lahore | " | Bi-weekly | Mukund Ram | 3rd & 6th | " 6th & 8th | 2,800 " |
| 7 | <i>Akhbar-i-Chander</i> | ... Chumbar | " | Weekly | Rajab Ali Khan | " 2nd | " 4th | 254 " |
| 8 | <i>Almaluk-i-Akhbar</i> | ... Delhi | " | " | Fakhru-din | " 5th | " 9th | 84 " |
| 9 | <i>Aligarh Institute Gazette.</i> | ... Aligarh | Urdu-English. | Bi-weekly | Gulab Rai | " 2nd & 6th. | " 4th & 9th | 510 copies (including 273 copies taken by Government). |
| 10 | <i>Almord Akhbar</i> | ... Almora | Hindi | Weekly | Sadaf Nand | 1st | 3rd | 103 copies. |
| 11 | <i>Anjuman-i-Hind</i> | ... Lucknow | Urdu | " | Chandan Lal | Oct. 30th | 6th | 150 " |
| 12 | <i>Anjuman-i-Panjab</i> | ... Lahore | " | " | Secretary to the Anjuman-i-Panjab. | " " | 5th | 150 " |
| 13 | <i>Arav Vansh Prakash</i> | ... Fyzabad | " | Monthly | Kakro Mal | For September | " 7th | 540 " |
| 14 | <i>Ashraf-i-Akhbar</i> | ... Delhi | " | Tri-monthly | Mirza Khan | Nov. 1st | " 4th | 103 " |
| 15 | <i>Asahi</i> | ... Lucknow | " | Weekly | Ahmad Ali | " 2nd | " 4th | 240 " |
| 16 | <i>Bharat Nigaz</i> | ... Benares | Hindi | " | Ram Krishna Varma | " 1st | 3rd | 2,200 " |
| 17 | <i>Dakshin-i-Queens</i> | ... Bareilly | Urdu | " | Thakur Prasad | Oct. 30th | " " | 200 " |

| No. | Title | Place | Language | Frequency | Editor | First Issue | Number of Copies |
|-----|--------------------|------------|------------|------------|----------------------|----------------------|---|
| 18 | Darbada-i-Sikandar | Rampur | Urdu | Weekly | Muhammad Husain | Nov. 1st | 430 |
| 19 | Darb-i-Hind | Multan | Urdu | Weekly | Raj Nath | Nov. 3rd | 120 |
| 20 | Darb-i-Punjab | Lahore | Urdu | Weekly | Fazal-i-din | Nov. 31st | 315 |
| 21 | Darb-i-Hind | " | Urdu | Bi-monthly | Rajab Ali Shah | Oct. 29th | 300 |
| 22 | Darb-i-Hind | " | Urdu | Weekly | Maharaj Kishun | Nov. 23rd & Nov. 3rd | 425 |
| 23 | Darb-i-Hind | Amritsar | Urdu | Weekly | Lahna Singh | Nov. 3rd | 275 |
| 24 | Hindustan | Kalibankar | Hindi | Daily | Raj Rampal Singh | Nov. 2nd to 7th | 165 |
| 25 | Jagur Gazette | Jaipur | Hindi-Urdu | Bi-weekly | Mahabir Prasad | Nov. 3rd & 6th | 125 |
| 26 | Jagur-i-Hind | Morad | Urdu | Weekly | Muhammad Khalil | Nov. 2nd | 125 |
| 27 | Jagur-i-Hind | Moradabad | Urdu | Weekly | Jamshed Ali | Oct. 31st | 125 |
| 28 | Karnatak | Lucknow | Hindi-Urdu | Weekly | Muhammad Yaqub | Nov. 1st | 250 |
| 29 | Kashmiri Patrika | Banar | Hindi-Urdu | Weekly | Lakshmi Shankar | Nov. 5th | 575 copies (including 343 copies taken by Government) |
| 30 | Kashmiri Patrika | Allahabad | Urdu | Monthly | Mahadeva Prasad | For October | 225 copies |
| 31 | Kashmiri Patrika | Lahore | Urdu | Weekly | Harnath Rai | Nov. 2nd, 4th, & 6th | 450 |
| 32 | Kashmiri Patrika | Gorakhpur | Urdu | Weekly | Muhammad Abdul-Latif | Nov. 5th | 140 |
| 33 | Kashmiri Patrika | Jodhpur | Hindi-Urdu | Weekly | Gohardhan Das | 1st | 200 |
| 34 | Kashmiri Patrika | Lucknow | Urdu | Weekly | Ghulam Muhammad | 2nd | 59 |
| 35 | Kashmiri Patrika | Oawapure | Hindi | Weekly | Durg Prasad | 6th | 350 |
| 36 | Kashmiri Patrika | Lahore | Urdu | Weekly | Mukund Ram | 1st | 150 |
| 37 | Kashmiri Patrika | " | Urdu | Weekly | Jawad Ali Shah | 5th | 650 |
| 38 | Kashmiri Patrika | " | Urdu | Weekly | Fazal-i-din | 1st | 50 |
| 39 | Kashmiri Patrika | " | Urdu | Weekly | Khairul-lah Khan | 30th | 175 |
| 40 | Kashmiri Patrika | " | Urdu | Weekly | Amjad Ali | Nov. 1st | 160 |
| 41 | Kashmiri Patrika | " | Urdu | Weekly | Bahadur Khan | 1st & 4th | 325 |
| 42 | Kashmiri Patrika | " | Urdu | Weekly | Arif Krishn | 30th | 52 |
| 43 | Kashmiri Patrika | " | Urdu | Weekly | Jamsh Das | Nov. 7th | 52 |
| 44 | Kashmiri Patrika | " | Urdu | Weekly | Shiva Narayan | Oct. 30th | 52 |

List of newspapers examined—(concluded).

| No. | NAME. | LOCALITY. | LANGUAGE. | MONTHLY, WEEKLY OR OTHERWISE. | NAME OF PUBLISHER. | DATE OF PAPER. | DATE OF RECEIPT. | CIRCULATION. |
|-----|-------------------|-----------|--------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|---|
| 45 | Nisamu-l-Mulk | Moradabad | Urdu | Weekly | Falima-l-din | 1886. Oct. 30th | Nov. 4th | 100 copies. |
| 46 | Nar Afshan | Ludhiana | " | " | Rev. C. B. Newton | Nov. 4th | " 6th | 755 " |
| 47 | Naru-l-Anwar | Cawnpore | " | " | Abdu-l-Hamid | " 6th | " 9th | 844 " |
| 48 | Nyaya Sudha | Harda | Marathi. Eng-lish. | " | Basudeva Bhaskar | " 3rd | " 5th | 390 " |
| 49 | Oudh Akhbar | Lucknow | Urdu | Daily | Sheo Prasad | " 2nd to 9th, | " 3rd to 9th, | 660 copies (including 94 copies taken by Government). |
| 50 | Oudh Panch | " | " | Weekly | Sajid Hussain | Oct. 28th | " 4th | 300 copies. |
| 51 | Panjab Akhbar | Lahore | " | Bi-weekly | Shamsu-l-din | " 30th & Nov. 3rd. | " 4th & 9th | 300 " |
| 52 | Pate Khab | " | " | Weekly | Abdu-l-Rahman | Nov. 3rd | 6th | 400 " |
| 53 | Pattali Akhbar | Pattali | " | " | Din Muhammad | " 2nd | " 4th | 670 " |
| 54 | Prayag Samachar | Alkhabad | Hindi | " | Dewan Nandan | " 6th | " 6th | 550 " |
| 55 | Quilon | Jullundur | Urdu | " | Ahmad Baksh | " " | " 7th | 135 " |
| 56 | Rafiq-i-Hind | Lahore | " | " | Muharram Ali | Oct. 30th | " 8rd | 450 " |
| 57 | Rakbar-i-Hind | " | " | Tri-weekly | Nadir Ali Shah | Nov. 2nd, 4th, & 6th. | " 5th, 6th, & 9th. | 413 " |
| 58 | Rajasthan Gazette | Ajmere | Urdu, Hindi | Weekly | Murad Ali | " 1st | " 3rd | 381 " |
| 59 | Rana Prakash | Batham | Urdu | " | Muhammad Abdu-l-Haq. | Oct. 28th | " 4th | 135 " |
| 60 | Rasulnand Panch | Moradabad | " | " | Jamshed Ali | " 31st | " " | 125 " |

| 61 | Roadnah | ... Lucknow | ... | ... | ... | Bi-weekly | ... Togh Bahádur | ... Nov. 8th. | 1st, 4th, & 8th. | ... | 4th, 6th, & 9th. | ... | 150 |
|----|-----------------------|----------------|-----|---------------|-----|-------------|----------------------------|---------------|------------------------|-----|------------------|-----|-----|
| 62 | Sadique-i-Akbar | ... Bahawalpur | ... | ... | ... | Weekly | ... Dwarká Náth | ... | 4th | ... | 7th | ... | 250 |
| 63 | Sayyid-i-Hind | ... Delhi | ... | ... | ... | Bi-monthly | ... Buláqí Dás | ... | Oct. 31st | ... | 3rd | ... | 400 |
| 64 | Sakhs-i-Qudat | ... | ... | ... | ... | Weekly | ... Muhammad Abdu-l-Qudús. | ... | Nov. 4th | ... | 6th | ... | 325 |
| 65 | Sajjan Kirti Sudáshar | ... Udaipur | ... | Hindi | ... | " | ... Banahí Dhar | ... | 1st | ... | " | ... | 200 |
| 66 | Sarash-i-Benares | ... Benares | ... | Urdú | ... | " | ... Wali Muhammad | ... | 1st | ... | 6th | ... | 450 |
| 67 | Shahar-i-Hind | ... Meerut | ... | " | ... | " | ... Ahmad Hasan | ... | " | ... | 5th | ... | 120 |
| 68 | Shay-i-Qudá | ... Fyzabad | ... | " | ... | Tri-monthly | ... Dwarká Dás | ... | " | ... | 6th | ... | 150 |
| 69 | Shah-i-Tar | ... Cawnpore | ... | " | ... | Weekly | ... Muhammad Ibrahim | ... | 2nd | ... | 4th | ... | 61 |
| 70 | Siraj-i-Akbar | ... Jhelam | ... | " | ... | " | ... Faqir Muhammad | ... | 1st | ... | 5th | ... | 307 |
| 71 | Subodh Sindhu | ... Khandwa | ... | M a r á t h i | ... | " | ... Lakshman Anant | ... | 3rd | ... | 6th | ... | 200 |
| 72 | Tamannat | ... Lucknow | ... | Hindi. | ... | " | ... Páran Chand | ... | 1st & 8th | ... | 3rd & 9th | ... | 125 |
| 73 | Talqa-i-Hind | ... Meerut | ... | Urdu | ... | " | ... Ashraf Ali | ... | Oct. 31st | ... | 3rd | ... | 300 |
| 74 | Talqa-i-Hind | ... Shikot | ... | " | ... | " | ... Mirá Mavahid | ... | Nov. 7th | ... | 9th | ... | 192 |
| 75 | Talqa-i-Mulk | ... | ... | " | ... | " | ... Ghulam Ahmad | ... | 2nd | ... | 5th | ... | 800 |
| 76 | Victoria Paper | ... | ... | " | ... | Daily | ... Gyán Chand | ... | Oct. 31st to Nov. 2nd. | ... | 5th, 6th, & 8th. | ... | 120 |
| 77 | Triti Dhar | ... Dhar | ... | Maráthí | ... | Weekly | ... Hari Bháskar | ... | Nov. 4th | ... | 7th | ... | 225 |
| 78 | Wagdy-i-Azam | ... Gházipur | ... | Urdú | ... | " | ... Siraju-l-din Ahmad | ... | " | ... | 5th | ... | 200 |
| 79 | Zarfa-i-Hind | ... Meerut | ... | " | ... | " | ... Sábit Ali | ... | " | ... | 4th | ... | ... |

AMRABAR

The 15th November, 1894.

PRIYÁ DAS, M.A.,

Govt. Reporter on the Vernacular Press of Upper India.

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[CONFIDENTIAL.]

SELECTIONS

FROM THE

VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS

Received up to 16th November, 1886.

CONTENTS.

POLITICAL.

| | PAGE. |
|---|-------|
| Return of the Boundary Commission | 785 |
| Hospitality shown by the Government of India to native chiefs on the occasion of their visits to British India | 785 |
| Ditto ditto ditto | 786 |
| Return visits paid by the Viceroy to native chiefs | 786 |
| Addresses presented to the Viceroy and the Duke of Connaught by the Municipal Committee of Lahore | 787 |
| Viceroy's visit to Lahore | 787 |

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

| | |
|---|-----|
| Aitchison College, Lahore | 787 |
| Extension of the Gaming Act to Cawnpore | 787 |
| Reduction of public expenditure | 787 |
| Supply of provisions to official camps | 788 |
| Mr. Coldstream, Deputy Commissioner of Gurdaspur | 788 |
| Government and India | 789 |
| Alleged ill-treatment of Musalmāns at Etāwah | 789 |
| Alleged ill-treatment of Musalmāns at Hoshiarpur | 790 |
| Trials of Muhammadan rioters at Hoshiarpur... .. | 790 |
| Rayiq-i-Hind and the riots at Hoshiarpur | 790 |
| Religious quarrels between Hindūs and Musalmāns | 791 |

| | PAGE. |
|--------------------------|-------|
| Sale of chandu at Meerut | 791 |

NATIVE STATES.

| | |
|-------------------------------|-----|
| Revenue assessments in Rámpur | 791 |
|-------------------------------|-----|

LOCAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

| | |
|--|-----|
| Protection of kine, Amritsar | 792 |
| Water-carriers pressed into service at Moradabad | 792 |
| Sale of beef at Saháranpur | 792 |